2-7 Proving Segment Relationships
2-8 Proving Angle Relationships

Continued

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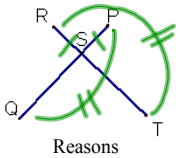
Example 1

Given: RT = PQ; RS = PS

Prove: ST = SQ



Statements	Reasons
1)	1) Given
2) RT = RS + ST PQ = PS + SQ	2) Segm. + Post.
3) RS + ST = PS + SQ 3) RS = PS	3) Subst. 3) Given
4) ST = SQ	4) Subtr.

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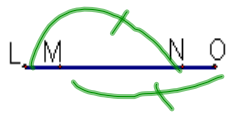
Example 2

Given: LN = MO

Prove: LM = NO



Statements	Reasons
1)	1) Given
2) LN = LM + MN MO = MN + NO	2) Segm. + Post.
3) LM + MN = MN + NO	3) Subst
4) MN = MN	4) Reflexive
5) LM = NO	5) Subtr.

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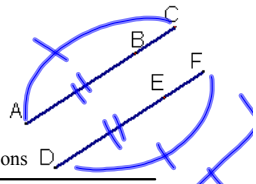
DO:

Given: AC = DF; AB = DE

Prove: BC = EF



Statements	Reasons
1)	1) Given
2) AC = AB + BC DF = DE + EF	2) Segm + Post.
3) AB + BC = DE + EF	3) Subst.
4) BC = EF	4) Subtr.

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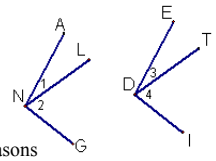
EXAMPLE 4:

Given: m∠ANG = m∠EDI; m∠1 = m∠3

Prove: m∠2 = m∠4



Statements	Reasons

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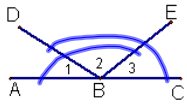
DO:

Given: m∠ABE = m∠DBC

Prove: m∠1 = m∠3



Statements	Reasons
1)	1) Given
2) m∠ABE = m∠1 + m∠2	2) Angle + post.
3) m∠DBC = m∠2 + m∠3	3) Subst
4) m∠1 + m∠2 = m∠2 + m∠3	4) Reflex.
5) m∠1 = m∠3	5) Subt.

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HW
p104-105 20, 22
p120 54

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